

Pharmaceuticals Department, 2002 Nolte Drive, West Deptford, New Jersey 08060, made application to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) for registration as a bulk manufacturer of the Schedule II controlled substance Alfentanil (9737).

Any other such applicant and any person who is presently registered with DEA to manufacture such substance may file comments or objections to the issuance of the above application and may also file a written request for a hearing thereon in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.54 and in the form prescribed by 21 CFR 1318.47.

Any such comments, objections or requests for a hearing may be addressed to the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, United States Department of Justice, 1405 I Street, NW., Washington, DC 20537. Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative (Room 1112), and must be filed no later than October 8, 1987.

Dated: September 1, 1987.

Gene R. Haislip,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Director, Control, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 87-20543 Filed 9-4-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-09-M

Immigration and Naturalization Service

(INS Number: 1031-87)

Verification of Immigration Status of Aliens Applying for Benefits Under Certain Programs

AGENCY: Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Justice.

ACTION: Public notice of INS procedures for verifying an alien's immigration status for various federal benefit programs, funds and services.

SUMMARY: This notice describes the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) Program as it relates to section 121 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) which requires immigration status verification of alien applicants under certain federally subsidized entitlement programs. SAVE will provide a data base specifically designed to capture information contained in INS records which when used by the entitlement issuing authority will allow it to verify the alien's immigration status. This verification will assist the federal or state issuing authority in determining the eligibility of the alien applicant to receive federally subsidized benefits. Each overseeing agency affected by this

provision will publish separate regulations, as necessary, describing the use of this system. Those agencies and the designated programs include: The Department of Agriculture—Food Stamp Programs; the Department of Housing and Urban Development—Housing Assistance Programs; the Department of Labor—Unemployment Compensation; the Department of Education—Title IV Educational Assistance; and the Department of Health and Human Services—Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program, Medicaid Program, and certain Territorial Assistance Programs. (Food Stamps are not an entitlement program. However, for purposes of this notice the term "entitlement program" will include food stamps.)

DATE: Written comments must be received by October 15, 1987.

ADDRESS: Please submit written comments, in triplicate, to: Policy Directives and Instructions, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 "I" Street, NW, Room 2011, Washington, DC 20536.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Neville W. Cramer, Director, SAVE Program, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 "I" Street, NW, Room 7240, Washington, DC 20536.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 6, 1986, the President signed into law the Immigration Reform and Control Act, Pub. L. 99-603 ("IRCA"). This legislation, the most comprehensive reform of our immigration laws since the enactment in 1952 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 66 Stat. 166, reflects a resolve to control illegal immigration. One of the themes in this legislation is to reduce incentives for aliens to come and remain in the United States illegally. Aside from the deterrence created by employer sanctions, illegal aliens must also be prevented from obtaining public assistance while in the United States. Section 121 of IRCA, "Verification of Immigration Status of Aliens Applying for Benefits Under Certain Programs," provides for the establishment and implementation of a system to verify the status of aliens applying for federally funded entitlements.

The Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) Program is an intergovernmental information-sharing initiative designed to prevent unentitled aliens from receiving federally subsidized entitlement benefits. The INS has been operating long-term SAVE pilots throughout the United States and its territories for several years. INS estimates that nearly \$3 billion in benefits are granted to aliens who are either in the United States illegally or,

by reason of their status, are unentitled to the benefits.

The Administration strongly supports efforts to curb waste, fraud, and abuse within federal funded entitlement programs. Section 121 of IRCA mandates that the INS develop a cost-effective alien status verification system for use by entitlement agencies. Agencies that already have effective systems will be allowed to request and/or receive a waiver from this provision of IRCA in accordance with paragraph (c)(4) "Use of Verification System Not Required for a Program in Certain Cases" of section 20 "Payment for Implementation of Immigration Status Verification System." SAVE allows federal and state eligibility workers to verify both alien documentation and status within seconds of accessing the data base, and should prove to be a strong deterrent to those aliens attempting to gain benefits illegally.

Verification Procedures

(1) Citizenship or Alienage Declaration

All applicants for benefits under the designated programs in section 121 of IRCA will be required to declare under penalty of perjury whether they are citizens or nationals of the United States, or aliens.

(2) Documentary Requirements of Aliens

All aliens in the United States must present original alien registration documentation (alien registration number is equivalent to "A" file number) or other source of documentation that the issuing agency determines is reasonable evidence of the alien's immigration status. The documentation should contain an alien registration number or admission number. All applicants must present acceptable documentation or furnish a receipt from the INS indicating that an application for replacement documentation has been made.

(3) Maintaining Photocopies

INS suggests that the overseeing Federal agencies require that all original documentation presented by alien applicants be photocopied (front and back) and maintained with the alien's application for benefits or other suitable location that allows for immediate retrieval. If an office does not have access to photocopy equipment, the alien applicant should be required to present both the original and a copy (front and back) of all immigration documentation.

(4) Immigration Documentation (Examples)

Immigration documentation includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) Form I-151, Alien Registration Receipt card with photograph (for permanent resident aliens). This card was in use prior to 1979;

(b) Form I-551, Resident Alien card (for permanent resident aliens);

(c) Form AR-Ja, Alien Registration Receipt card (Issued during 1941-1949 for permanent resident aliens);

(d) Form I-94, Arrival-Departure Record—(Annotated either "Section 207" or "Refugee," or "Section 208" or "Asylum");

(e) Form I-94, Arrival-Departure Record—Parole Edition (Annotated "Section 212(d)(5)," or "Conditional Entry" or "Section 203(a)(7)");

(f) Form I-94, Arrival-Departure Record (Annotated "Section 243(h)");

(g) Form I-94, Arrival-Departure Record (Annotated Cuban-Haitian Entrant);

(h) Form I-688, Temporary Resident card, Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service (Card issued pursuant to IRCA. Document expires);

(i) Form I-688A, Employment Authorization card, Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service (Card issued pursuant to IRCA. Document expires);

(j) A receipt from INS indicating that an application for replacement documentation has been made.

All immigration documentation presented that does not contain a photograph should be accompanied by another identity document bearing a photograph of the applicant.

(5) Access to the Alien Status Verification Index (ASVI)

The alien registration number located on the document shall be used to access ASVI. Alien registration numbers are either seven or eight numerical digits preceded by the letter A.

(6) ASVI Data Elements

ASVI verifies some or all of the following biographical data pertaining to the alien applicant. Each agency should identify, under separate regulation, the critical data elements that constitute a valid ASVI verification.

(a) "Last name".

(b) "First name".

(c) "Date of birth".

(d) "Country of birth" (not nationality).

(e) "Social Security Number" (if known).

(f) "Date of entry" (for last status entered into system).

(g) One of the following status displays:

(i) "Lawful Permanent Resident-Employment Authorized".

(ii) "Cuban/Haitian Entrant-Temporary Employment Authorized".

(iii) "Section 245(A) of IRCA Temporary Resident-Temporary Employment Authorized".

(iv) "Section 210 of IRCA Temporary Resident-Temporary Employment Authorized".

(v) "No Record of This A-Number—Institute Secondary Verification".

The biographical data and status information located in the ASVI must correspond to the data located on the original documentation presented by the alien applicant.

Copies of documented proof of immigration status that do not contain an alien registration number, copies of documented proof that do not correspond to the data in the ASVI, or documented alien registration numbers that result in the ASVI instruction "Institute Secondary Verification" should immediately be forwarded to the INS under the secondary verification procedures described below.

Secondary Verification

(1) Definition of "Secondary Verification"

Secondary verification signifies the forwarding of fully readable photocopies of original immigration documents attached to either Document Verification Request Form G-845 to a designated INS field office for review. It is instituted when the initial access to ASVI instructs the user to "Institute Secondary Verification" or when a document has been verified through the ASVI but has other questionable characteristics, such as photo-substitution, ink discoloration, etc. INS then completes the response portion of Form G-845, and returns both the form and the attached photocopies to the submitting office. The INS retains those records necessary to comply with the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act (see Privacy Act below). Copies of any documents submitted to INS, i.e., counterfeit or altered documentation, may be duplicated. Copies of documentation that indicate criminal misuse of government documents may be forwarded to the Investigations Division of INS, or other Federal and State law enforcement agencies.

(2) Use of Document Verification Request Forms G-845A and G-845B

(a) Form G-845A must be used by agencies requiring immigration document verification and work authorization status.

(b) Form G-845B must be used for agencies requiring immigration document and status verification only.

(3) INS Response to Secondary Verification

The INS Records Division will process all secondary verifications. Forms G-845A and G-845B should be returned to the submitting agency within seven to ten days after receipt by INS. The maximum response time should not exceed 21 work days. Delays in processing Form G-845 should not result in a denial of benefits.

G-845 forms sent to the INS without photocopies of the original immigration documentation will be returned to the submitting agency without a status determination.

Denials

(1) Benefit Denial Responsibility

Denial of benefits based on alien status and the establishment of a fair hearing process are the responsibility of the issuing agency.

Types of Access to the Alien Status Verification Index

(1) Access to ASVI

Each overseeing federal agency will determine the methods of access to ASVI as it will ultimately be responsible for these costs in accordance with section 121(b) "Providing 100 Percent Reimbursement for Costs of Implementation and Operation." ASVI may be used in one or more of the following methods; however, all of these methods may not be available in October 1, 1987, the date by which INS is mandated by Congress to provide SAVE access:

(a) User system to ASVI data base via dedicated telecommunication line (CRT display).

(b) User agency "personal computer" with modem to ASVI data base (CRT display).

(c) "Point-of-sale" equipment to ASVI data base (LED or LCD display). (Point-of-sale machines are key-pad terminals with digital response displays that use standard telephone lines and require cards with magnetic information strips to access data base.)

(d) Touch-tone telephone access to ASVI data base (Computerized voice data response).

(e) Magnetic tape match against ASVI data base (Magnetic tape response or paper print-out of results).

Access to ASVI may be achieved only after user agency is issued a security access number. User agencies will be provided a manual which will describe

the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program and the use of the ASVI.

Privacy Act

(1) Privacy Act Compliance

A "record of disclosure" shall be made on all alien registration numbers checked through the ASVI and will be maintained by the INS. This will allow the INS to fully comply with the requirements of section (c)(1), (3), and (4) of the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). The following records will be maintained and disclosed in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act:

- (a) Alien Registration Number.
- (b) Date and time of disclosure.
- (c) Agency accessing ASVI.
- (d) Authorization Code (In those cases where the ASVI automatically issues a unique number for each inquiry, i.e., point-of-sale equipment or touch-tone voice data response, this number will be considered the authorization code and will be maintained on the "record of disclosure.")

INS will protect an individual's privacy to the maximum degree possible, in accordance with the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 and any other applicable statutes.

(2) Record of Disclosure for Documentation Which Does Not Contain an Alien Registration Number

If an immigration document does not contain an alien registration number, INS will run computer checks against all available INS data systems to determine the status of the alien applicant shown on the documentation. If an alien registration number exists for that applicant, the document appears bona fide, and the alien's status requires a disclosure accounting, INS will make the necessary "record of disclosure."

(3) Routine Use of Information

The records of disclosure created by checks made against the ASVI will be available to any person or agency that would normally have access to alien files maintained by the INS.

Audit Trails

(1) Profiles in Audit Trails

Audit trails will identify inordinate and extraordinary use of alien registration numbers, i.e., alien registration numbers checked several times in multiple localities within a short period of time, or non-existent alien registration numbers. This information may be used by the INS and other Federal and State fraud enforcement entities for investigation of possible criminal activity. It will not be

used for non-criminal, administrative immigration enforcement purposes. Participating agencies and INS, through secondary verifications, will establish reporting procedures indicating cost avoidance figures and the number of aliens denied benefits.

Federal Entitlement Programs and Federally Assisted Entitlement Programs/Implementation

Preventing waste, fraud and abuse within Federal and federally subsidized entitlement programs is a primary goal of section 121 of IRCA and of the current Administration. Further, public policy demands that entitlement funds be accounted for and distributed only to eligible applicants. Most federal programs are required to obtain from alien applicants verifiable evidence of their immigration status. One of the most reliable methods to verify an alien applicant's immigration documentation and status is through the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program of the INS.

(1) Effective Verification System

Any Federal or State agency that administers Federal entitlement funds should have an effective and reliable alien status verification system to ensure that these funds are allocated appropriately and with integrity.

(2) Waivers

Under section 121(c)(4)(B)(i) of IRCA, states or other entities may request and/or a waiver from participating in the Systematic Alien Verification Program based on the determination that an alternative system is already in place that is as effective and timely as SAVE, and provides the appropriate hearing and appeals rights.

Under section 121(c)(4)(B)(ii) of IRCA, states or other entities may request and/or receive a waiver from participating in an alien status verification system based on the determination that the costs of administration of such a system would exceed the estimated savings. Such entities, therefore, granted a waiver under section 121(c)(4)(B)(ii) may have no system of verifying the immigration status of alien applicants.

(3) Impact Assistance

The INS recognizes that the Secretary of Health and Human Services has sole authority for determining State Legalization Impact Assistance Grants under section 204(b)(1)(C) of IRCA. However, in establishing regulations and in determining reimbursements under section 204(b)(1)(C) of IRCA, the Secretary of Health and Human Services should take into account whether a state

or other entity within that state has been granted a waiver under section 121(c)(4)(B)(ii) of IRCA. The INS has witnessed through SAVE pilot programs that significant payments of Federal entitlement funds have been made to illegal and ineligible aliens in states having no proven method of determining an alien applicant's status. Such payments would have been avoided through the use of SAVE. The INS wants to ensure that funds allocated under section 204(b)(1)(C) of IRCA be disbursed properly, thereby furthering this Administration's goal of preventing abuse of federally subsidized entitlement programs.

Dated: August 31, 1987.

Alan C. Nelson,

Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

[FR Doc. 87-20360 Filed 9-4-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-10-10

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-18,886 et al.]

Amended Certification Regarding Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance; BHP Petroleum (America) Inc., et al.

In the matter of BHP Petroleum (Americas) Inc., (formerly Monsanto Oil Co.), Plainville, KS and all other locations of BHP Petroleum (Americas) Inc., Mid-Continent region in the following States: Kansas TA-W-18,886A, Oklahoma TA-W-18,886B, and Texas TA-W-18,886C.

In accordance with section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974, the Department of Labor issued a Certification of Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance on March 13, 1987, applicable to all workers of BHP Petroleum, Inc., Plainville, Kansas. The Certification was published in the Federal Register on March 26, 1987 (52 FR 9725).

The Department collected data for the Mid-Continent Region of BHP Inc., under the subject petition. The certification notice is amended to identify the states in which the BHP Petroleum maintains operations in the Mid-Continent Region. The company has oil fields in the subject states as well as offices which support crude oil production. Worker separations have occurred throughout the Mid-Continent Region of BHP Inc.

The Department issued certifications to workers at BHP Petroleum, Houston, Texas, TA-W-19,758, Midland, Texas, TA-W-18,313; and Snyder, Texas, TA-

Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program

Service Availability

INS has awarded Martin Marietta Data Systems the contract to store and provide electronic access to SAVE's Alien Status Verification Index (ASVI), a data base of more than 25 million records. This service will allow Federal, state and local entitlement issuing agencies, as well as private sector concerns, to verify the immigration documentation of aliens applying for benefits, licenses, etc.

Through its data center in Orlando, Florida, Martin Marietta will provide immediate ASVI access through a variety of highly flexible, easy-to-use and cost effective methods.

Access Methods

Access to ASVI is accomplished nationwide through the company's telecommunications network, common carrier networks such as TDMNET and TELENET, and/or toll-free 800 telephone service. The information will be updated regularly by INS thus guaranteeing accurate and current information.

Retrieval will be accomplished via:

- o Touch-tone Telephone
- o Asynchronous TTY Terminal
- o 3270 Terminal
- o Tape Match
- o Point-of-Sale Device
- o Batch File Transfer
- o Remote Job Entry

Available Information

- o Last Name
- o First Name
- o Date of Birth
- o Country of Birth
- o Date of Entry
- o Social Security Number (if available)
- o Immigration Status
- o Employment Eligibility Statement
- o Transaction Verification Code

Benefits

Immediate access via online query using touch-tone telephone or IBM compatible terminals.

Easy-to-use system. User is prompted for required input through either voice commands, in the case of touch-tone telephone use, or formatted screens in the case of terminals.

No need for purchase and installation of expensive equipment. The touch-tone telephone capability makes the information available to everyone at minimal cost through a toll-free 800 service. Plus, a 24-hour hot line to assist you, should the need arise.

INS estimates that when fully implemented SAVE could realize approximately \$2.4 billion annually in cost avoidance payments to unentitled aliens.

SAVE shall not be used by INS for administrative non-criminal immigration enforcement purposes. It provides for verification without regard to the sex, color, race, religion, or national origin of the individual involved.

Martin Marietta

Martin Marietta Data Systems is an operating company of the Martin Marietta Corporation, a leader in aerospace and information technology.

As an objective business partner for the past twenty years, Data Systems has been providing integrated systems and services to thousands of customers in the government and commercial industries.

Information

For registration authority, contact your overseeing federal reimbursing agency.

For program information, please contact:

Marianne Martz
SAVE Program
(202) 633-SAVE

ASVI BENCHMARK COST RESULTS

Access Method	Prime Time Cost/Query*	Non-Prime Cost/Query	Additional Cost Considerations	Additional Planning Considerations
3270 Terminal	\$0.012	\$0.009	User is responsible for leased line installation and costs.	Moderate volume, especially where ASVI queries are made concurrent with the application process.
Async. Terminal	\$0.015	\$0.012	Requires user-supplied modem or acoustic coupler.	Same as for 3270 access. Unnecessary connect time will increase average query costs. **
Touch-Tone (voice resp.)	\$0.026	\$0.024	Requires a touch-tone phone or an attached tone generator.	Low volume sites. Should not go through a PBX system. Prolonged connect times will increase average query costs.
File Transfer (batch)	\$0.005	\$0.004	Requires a modem and a PC with communications hardware and software. Also requires custom software to create query data and interpret response data.	Moderate volume (50 - 1,000 daily queries) sites. Use of a modem capable of at least 1200 - 2400 BPS is recommended to reduce connect charges. (Can also be used for high volume sites if line speeds are greater than 9600 BPS. Prior coordination with the ASVI vendor is required.)
Remote Job Entry (batch)	\$0.002	\$0.001	Requires 2780/3780 equipment and communications.	Same as for file transfer. Requires prior coordination with the ASVI vendor.
Tape Match (batch)	----	\$0.0005	Media and transportation costs are additional. Also requires custom software to create query data and interpret response data.	High volume sites. Requires prior coordination with the ASVI vendor.
Point-of-Sale ***	----	----	Requires special 'terminal'. ASVI vendor must be consulted to ensure compatibility. Retail cost for a terminal is in the \$75 to \$300 range.	Low to Moderate volume sites. Connect time is minimized (maximum of 10 seconds/query). Terminal is 'live' at all times, but generates no charges. Should not go through a PBX system.

* The "per query" costs shown here reflect resource usage and costs resulting from the standard "scenarios" demonstrated during the ASVI benchmark process. Users should remember that costs can vary considerably, depending upon the access method, the number of queries per session, and system connect times incurred. During benchmark demonstrations, the 3270 and Asynchronous access standard scenarios consisted of 9 simulated sessions of a single query each, 2 sessions of 10 queries, and 2 sessions of 25 queries. The touch-tone demonstration consisted of 4 sessions of a single query each and 1 session of 10 queries. Costs associated with each complete scenario were averaged to arrive at the costs shown here.

** Connect time for Async. access averaged about 1 minute per query during the benchmark; touch-tone access averaged about 2 minutes.

*** Although POS usage could not be estimated for life-cycle costing, query costs should be similar to those experienced for 3270 and async. access.